

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1946

of the

Medical Officer of Health

William McKendrick

M.D., D.P.H.

which includes the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector

W. A. Austwick

M.S.I.A.

A. Dunwell, Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay.

HEALTH COMMITTEE (1946-47)

Councillor J. H. Williams (Chairman)

Councillor F. H. A. Jones (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman E. M. Hovey

Councillor J. Holman, J.P.

„ J. Roberts

„ W. G. Kerry

Councillor J. R. Evans

„ J. Thomas

Councillor R. Thomas

Mayor of the Borough : Alderman Oswald Berth Jones, J.P.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Councillor F. H. A. Jones (Chairman)

Alderman E. M. Hovey, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)

All Members of the Health Committee together with the following

Co-opted members :

Miss Gameson

Mrs. E. A. Neill

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1946 47

Medical Officer of Health :

WM. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

WM. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A., Cert Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

I. WYNN JONES, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods
(Left April, 1947)

Health Visitor :

Miss K. H. DAVIES, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert. Q.V.T.I.
(Retired August 1946)

Mrs. M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron of the Isolation Hospital :

Miss C. M. JONES, S.R.N.

Matron of the Maternity Home :

Miss MARY HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerks :

Mrs. P. G. STORRS

Miss B. THOMAS

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay,
11th August, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
of the Colwyn Bay Corporation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my twenty-second annual report on the Health of the Burgesses of Colwyn Bay.

1946 statistics show no unusual features. The death rate was 15.7 per 1,000 which is much higher than the national figure of 11.5 but 71% of the deaths concerned persons over 65 years of age; indeed only 12.6% effected persons under 55 years. The infant mortality rate fell to 35 per 1,000 births.

Maternity and Child Welfare activities have grown during the year and now practically all pre-war work has been resumed. Besides the usual Child Welfare Clinics, Keep-fit classes, talks, sewing meetings, toddlers' clinics and ante-natal clinics, have been resumed. Post-natal clinics are needed and I hope to develop them during the year. The extension to the Maternity Home proceeds slowly—very slowly. When completed, it will provide beds for ante-natal and post-natal cases as well as for premature and delicate infants. Much of the restored activity is due to the formation of a Ladies' Committee which, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Francis Davies, has taken great interest in and given much time to the Clinic.

The Maternity Home has proved its worth. 183 women were admitted for confinement and 12 for ante-natal care. Several women were admitted to the E.M.S. Hospital, Wrexham, for post-natal treatment. There was some difficulty in staffing the Home during the year and as a result, I had on occasion to limit the bookings. In spite of this, the admissions were increased by 35. 64% of all women having babies in the town were confined in the Home and at least another 10% had to be refused admission owing to all beds

being booked. It is pleasing to note how the General Practitioners of the area use the Home and how happily they co-operate in its activities.

The Isolation Hospital is very difficult to staff. It has not the glamour of a Maternity Home; it is small and isolated. This has limited its usefulness; many cases of "minor"

infections—measles, whooping cough and other conditions which would be much better nursed in Hospital—especially when they occur in over-crowded homes—have had to be left in their own homes.

I am pleased that the work of Immunisation against Diphtheria has again proved its value. One child under 15 developed the disease; his parents had objected (or neglected) to have him immunised. He was very ill but recovered.

I am glad to report that the water supply of the town has been above suspicion throughout the year.

The Milk supply has also shown signs of improvement. It is not always satisfactory but genuine effort is being made. By a process of amalgamation of several interests, a splendid up-to-date Dairy with modern methods of cleaning and sterilizing bottles, pasteurizing and storing milk, has been opened. Its effect will not be fully felt until later in 1947.

The Housing situation is most depressing. Ejectment orders are numerous and while one cannot but agree with the correctness of these orders, they are very hard on the young families affected. The building of new houses is very slow and the 600/700 applicants are becoming more urgent. Families are growing. I have always felt that pre-fabricated houses would have served a very useful purpose.

There have been two changes in my staff during the year. Miss Davies retired in August 1946. She gave over 20 years of most efficient service to the Borough and, with me, saw the Child Welfare Service grow from a small fortnightly clinic to its present state. She was succeeded by Mrs. Williams who comes with long experience and with a well known record of happy and pleasant work amongst the mothers of West Denbighshire.

Mr. I. Wynne Jones was appointed in April 1947 as Sanitary Inspector to Prestatyn U.D.C., after 8 years in Colwyn Bay. Prestatyn is to be congratulated on securing a most efficient and acceptable servant. Mr. Jones' successor has not yet started.

I have to commend my Staff. It is a pleasure to work with them—they give of their best, give it pleasantly and wisely. I also have to acknowledge the constant friendship and support given by my Chairmen. To know that they are behind me, urging me on, seeking out new avenues of service and at all times applying experienced minds to the work of my department, is most re-assuring.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. McKENDRICK,
Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics

Area of Borough (acres)	7,124
Registrar-General's Estimated Population (mid 1945)	22,750
Inhabited Houses	6,699
Rateable Value	£226,880
Sum represented by a penny rate	£910

Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	143	122	265
Illegitimate	7	15	22
Total	150	137	287
Birth Rate per 1000 population			12.6

Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	7	10
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Total	4	7	11
Stillbirth rate per 1000 population			0.4

Infant Mortality :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	7	3	10

Rate per 1000 births :

Total	35
Legitimate	30
Illegitimate	90

Deaths :

Male	177
Female	180
Total	357
Mortality rate per 1000 inhabitants	15.7

Deaths from :

1. Puerperal Causes	1
2. Cancer	65
3. Measles	0
4. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2

Once again, the Registrar-General's estimate of population has fallen considerably. The population now is 22,750. This is 1,090 less than in 1945 although still 1,510 more than the 1939 number.

The birth-rate has risen to 12.6 per 1,000—there being 31 more births than in 1944. 22 of the births were illegitimate.

The Infant Mortality Rate has again fallen to its usual low figure. It had shown a sharp jump in 1945 to 50.7 but in 1946 was only 35. This, however, has been balanced by an increase in the number of still births. If the number of infants lives lost during the period extending from just before birth till the end of the first year of life be taken into consideration, it will be found that we have no reason for complacency. The figures are shown here for the four years before the War and the last four years:—

	Still Births	Infant Mortality	Total
1946	11	10	21
1945	7	13	20
1944	8	11	19
1943	12	9	21
1939	9	7	16
1938	15	21	36
1937	6	10	16
1936	9	10	19

This shows that the loss of infant life has not fallen during the past ten years and that while variations appear in the Infant Mortality Rate, these are largely balanced by contrary variations in the Stillbirth rate. The following table shows the causes of infant deaths. It shows that fourteen deaths were due to ante-natal factors. Much research is being made into the etiology of these and at present the balance of opinion favours the view that stillbirths and deaths within the first month of life are largely due to faulty nutrition in the mother. If this be so, the nutritional state of expectant mothers has not improved noticeably during the past few years—in spite of dogmatic statements by politicians.

Age :	Cause of Death
1 minute	Prematurity
2 hours	Cardiac failure, atelectasis
3 weeks	Meningitis
4 weeks	Acute Intestinal Catarrh
4 weeks	Whooping Cough
2 months	Bronchitis
2 months	Bronchitis
4 months	Broncho-pneumonia
6 months	Broncho-pneumonia
7 months	Broncho-pneumonia

This list is very clear cut. All children over 4 weeks died of an infectious condition due to faulty hygiene while those under 4 weeks died of conditions over which we have, as yet, no control. Bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia caused five deaths—these are conditions that should not occur. The number of deaths of children due to infections is unusual. In previous years the great majority were from pre-natal causes—congenital deformity, prematurity, etc., and we prided ourselves on the relative freedom from infective states. Whether the change is due to faulty nutrition, or severe weather, or defective educational effort, I cannot say, but the figures indicate that an intensification of mothercraft teaching is desirable.

The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 15.7. This is again considerably above the national rate of 11.5. The ages at which death occurred were :—

Ages :	Male	Female	Total
0—1	7	3	10
1—4	0	1	1
5—9	0	2	2
10—14	3	1	4
15—19	2	2	4
20—24	0	0	0
25—34	2	2	4
35—44	3	2	5
45—54	11	4	15
55—64	32	27	59
Over 65	116	136	252
Total	176	180	356

This shows that out of 356 deaths only 45 or 12.6% occurred in persons under 55. Indeed, over 71% of the deaths

concerned persons over 65 years of age. The following table contrasts the Colwyn Bay figures with those for England and Wales :—

	Colwyn Bay 1945	Colwyn Bay 1946	England and Wales 1946
Birth Rate	10.7	12.6	19.1
Infant Mortality Rate	50.7	35.0	43.0
Stillbirth Rate	0.25	0.4	0.53
Maternity Mortality Rate	0.0	3.6	1.43
Death Rate	15.5	15.7	11.5

The following table shows the causes of death :—

	Male	Female	Total
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1
Whooping Cough	0	1	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	8	3	11
Tuberculosis (Other)	1	0	1
Syphilis	2	0	2
Influenza	2	2	4
Cancer :			
Mouth, etc.	3	4	7
Stomach, etc.	7	5	12
Breast	0	4	4
Other Sites	28	14	42
Diabetes	3	1	4
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	17	35	52
Heart Disease	45	54	99
Other Circulatory Diseases	10	13	23
Bronchitis	5	10	15
Pneumonia	8	4	12
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach	5	0	5
Diarrhoea (under 2)	2	0	2
Appendicitis	0	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	3	7	10
Nephritis	5	4	9
Puerperal Sepsis	0	1	1
Premature Birth	0	1	1
Congenital Malformation, etc.	2	2	4
Suicide	1	0	1
Other Violent Diseases	3	2	5
Other causes	15	10	25
	<hr/> 177	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 357

The causes of death remain remarkably constant—the three conditions Heart disease (99), Cancer (65) and Inter-cranial disease (52) again account for over two-thirds of the deaths. The other causes show little variation. Pneumonia and Influenza have increased slightly. There were no deaths that came under the Road Traffic Act.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area :

1. Laboratory Provisions :

- (a) Bacteriology—throat swabs, discharges, Ice-cream, etc., are examined at the Ministry of Health Emergency Laboratory at Conway. Doctors may send specimens direct to the Laboratory at any time or may send them to me at the Town Hall before mid-day.

During 1946 the following reports reached me from Laboratory :—

1. Throat Swabs	232
2. Faeces	178
3. Urine	46
4. Sputum for Tuberculosis, etc.	29
5. Cerebro Spinal Fluid	5
6. Blood	4
7. General bacteriology	44
8. Water	40
9. Milk for pathological bacteria	11
10. Ice Cream	20
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	609
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- (b) Sputum is examined for Tubercle Bacillus at the offices of the Welsh National Memorial Association at Cardiff or at the Emergency Laboratory, Conway.
- (c) Smears and blood are examined for Venereal Disease at the Chester Royal Infirmary. I receive no information concerning this work so have no knowledge of the incidence of these diseases in my area.
- (d) Water is examined for purity in two methods :—
1. Chemical purity : Examinations are made by the Public Analyst at Assay Office, Goss Street, Chester.

2. Bacteriological purity : These examinations are made by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Castle Bank, Conway.
 3. Bacteriological purity—this may vary from day to day or place to place so many samples are taken and examined each year at different points throughout the Borough, as well as at the point of delivery into the area. Contamination may be due to burst pipes, leaky valves, etc. Page 18 shows that the water supply for the whole area has been maintained at a very high standard during 1946. Indeed the supply was better in that year than usual.
- (e) Milk : This is examined systematically—two samples per month from each source of supply. The laboratory work is done at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Laboratory, Colwyn Bay. The Resazurin Test is supposed to indicate the keeping qualities of milk. It is however, only reliable on cool days. There is no official standard of purity and the work of testing can have no punitive effect. It is however, of great value in that it shows where the technique of production, storage, bottling and general handling of milk is defective. That it has helped to secure a better quality milk is beyond question but the stimulus of competition would be even more effective—then each housewife could be her own judge as to which milkman had satisfactory methods.

Ambulance Facilities :

There is no change to report concerning these.

Infectious cases are removed in the Council's Ambulance and all others by the Voluntary Ambulance Corps.

What the future of these services will be is not yet clear. The Isolation Hospital Ambulance will be transferred to and run by the Hospital's Board, while the County Council will become responsible for the transport of all other invalids. No doubt there will be a greatly increased call for the service—it will be free and every person going to hospital for treatment will be entitled to call for either ambulance or a "sitting case" car (i.e. a taxi). The Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps has served well for thirty-five years. It

came into existence with a hand ambulance after the Insurance Act of 1910 and has steadily increased its efficiency throughout the generation that has passed since.

It is not improbable that the Corps members will act as agents for the County Council. I hope so because this is a most efficient as well as sympathetic body of men. It owns two Ambulances which were only brought into service in July, 1947 and so will rank as one of the most up-to-date Ambulance Corps in the country. Whatever happens, the new service will not be a better one—it will be much more costly to the taxpayer.

Work done by the Corps during the past three years was :

	1945 (March)	1946 (March)	1947 (March)
Accidents	66	43	38
Admission to Hospital	176	179	190
Admission to Nursing home	75	78	73
Transport, house to house	101	86	75
Transport, out of district...	107	110	99

	1945 (March)	1946 (March)	1947 (March)
Total mileage run	12,948	12,942	12,387
Ambulance case hours	1,032	955	943
Personnel case hours	4,128	3,820	3,772
Total cases	525	496	475

Nursing in the Home :

The three District Nursing Associations have again done all that was asked of them and have co-operated fully with the Health Department. The Secretaries of the Associations have supplied me with information about the work done by their nurses.

It may be summarised as follows :—

	Colwyn Bay	Old Colwyn	Llysfaen	Total
No. of Nurses	3	1	1	5
Midwifery cases	25	16	19	60
Maternity cases	9	4	4	17
General cases	289	178	93	560
Total visits	6,227	3,426	2,191	7,844

I doubt if many people appreciate the amount of work done by the Nursing Associations. The fact that 560 persons needed their help and received between them 7,844 visits is worthy of publicity. To what extent this service will change either in management or in practical value is not yet clear. During the past few years, stress has been put on the provision of hospitals and the public has become "Hospital minded." This is unfortunate. Illness begins at home and the natural place for sick people is in the home. I regard the Nursing Association with its attempt to provide home nursing as a major factor in preserving home life and all that "the family" implies.

It has not been possible to secure women to act as Home Helps in the Borough.

Clinics are held in the Clinic, Nant-y-glyn Road as follows :—

Tuesdays	*Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Wednesdays	*Toddlers' Clinic at 2 p.m. (alternate weeks) (Children are only seen by appointment).
Thursdays	Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. on alternate weeks.
Fridays	Tuberculosis Clinic at 10 a.m. on 1st and 3rd Friday of each month. *Ante-Natal Clinic each week at 2 p.m. *Attended by Medical Officer of Health.

There is not a Day Nursery in the area.

Venereal Diseases are treated as follows :—

Chester Royal Infirmary : Out-patients' Department

Males—Monday 5 to 7 p.m.
Saturday Noon.

Females—Monday 5 to 7 p.m.
Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.

Bangor-Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary :

Males—Wednesday 6 p.m.

Females—Friday 2 to 4 p.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare :**1. Births Notified :**

(a) Live Births	381
(b) Still Births	10
(c) Total	391

92 of these were born to non-residents.

2. Visits paid by Health Visitor :

	First Visits	Total Visits
(a) To expectant mothers	150	274
(b) To infants under 1 year ...	301	1,450
(c) To children between 1 and 5 years	—	1,548

3. Infant Welfare Centre :

There is at present one Centre in the Borough—
attendances were as follows :—

(a) Children who attended for the 1st time in 1946 :

(i) Under 1 year	214
(ii) 1—5 years	15

(b) Children on register at the end of the year :

(i) Under 1 year	243
(ii) 1—5 years	150

(c) Total attendances during 1946 :

(i) Under 1 year	3,591
(ii) 1—5 years	2,625

The year has shown a revival of activities at the Clinic. A “toddlers” Clinic has been started. This is a Clinic held on alternate Wednesday afternoons to which 10 children are invited. Only those invited are seen as the purpose is to take a complete history, make a full examination and discuss problems with the child’s mother. The Clinic lasts about three hours and appears to serve a useful purpose.

Meetings of mothers have also been developed. This is a revival of a pre-War activity but thanks to the generous and enthusiastic help of Mrs. Clayton, a Physical Training class for expectant and one for post-natal mothers has been successful. Indeed the numbers are such that at times we had to refuse applicants for admission. Social functions and demonstrations have also restarted.

The following table gives a comparative statement of attendances during recent years :—

(a)	Enrolments	1938	1939	1944	1945	1946
	Children :					
	1. Under 1 year...	226	134	204	168	243
	2. 1—5 years	235	73	209	106	150
	Mothers :					
	1. Ante-natal ...	91	134	239	344	251
	2. Post-natal ...	38	40	45	26	72
(b)	Total Attendances :					
	Children :					
	1. Under 1 year...	3182	3969	4831	4806	3591
	2. 1—5 years	1951	1092	1724	1624	2625
	Mothers :					
	1. Ante-natal ...	342	428	839	690	934
	2. Post-natal ...	114	56	65	62	144
(c)	Births registered ...	221	250	313	256	287

This table shows how the clinics have grown in popularity. Although there were only 287 births in the Borough in 1946, 251 mothers attended the ante-natal clinic (88%) and 243 infants attended the Child Welfare Centre (87%). While appreciating that these percentages are not

quite accurate, as a few mothers attend from outside the area, and there is a lag between birth and attendance (e.g. babies born in December will attend in the following year), it can be asserted that these figures are good.

Maternity Home :

There were 183 women admitted for delivery to the Home in 1946 and 179 live babies were born. In addition 12 women were admitted for ante-natal care.

One of the conditions of admission is that every woman must be properly ante-natalled and emergency admissions are not encouraged. There were 5 emergency admissions of which at least three had been under proper supervision but had to be admitted because of a late developing abnormality. There were two women who developed a pyrexial condition but these settled in a short time and did not need removal. 82 of the women were treated entirely by the midwives on the Staff. 87 had "booked" a doctor before admission and in 14 cases, a doctor had to be sent for to help the midwife.

Ten of the babies were less than 5½ lbs. when born. They were treated as premature—with incubator, electric blanket and such special technique (including milk from a foster-mother) as was considered necessary by the Medical Officer of Health. Two were admitted without their mother after being born in a private house. All were discharged in a thriving state.

The extension of the Maternity Home has been commenced but progress is very slow.

Maternity Home Fees :

The scale of charges for admission to the Maternity Home has recently been revised and the following table shows the present scale for all persons who are permanent residents in the Borough :—

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY — MATERNITY HOME

Scale of fees in force for all patients admitted to the Home from the 1st April, 1947

No. in family	£2/2/0 6/- per day deposit 14/-	£2/12/6 7/6 per day deposit 17/6	£3/3/0 9/- per day deposit £1/1/0	£3/13/6 10/6 per day deposit £1/4/6	£4/4/0 12/- per day deposit £1/8/0	£4/14/6 13/6 per day deposit £1/11/6
2	Up to 50/-	50/1—57/6	57/7—77/6	77/7—97/6	97/7—117/-	Over 117/-
3	"	57/7 65/-	65/1—85/-	85/1—105/-	105/1—125/-	Over 125/-
4	"	65/- 72/6	72/7—90/-	90/1—110/-	110/1—130/-	Over 130/-
5	"	72/6 80/-	80/1—100/-	100/-—120/-	120/1—140/-	Over 140/-
6	"	80/- 87/6	87/7—110/-	110/1—130/-	130/1—150/-	Over 150/-
7	"	87/6 95/-	95/1—115/-	115/1—135/-	135/1—155/-	Over 155/-
8	"	95/- 105/-	105/1—120/-	120/1—140/-	140/1—160/-	Over 160/-

Out of Borough: £8/8/0 Colwyn Bay Women unbooked: £8/8/0

(i.e. "unbooked" means that the patent's name has not been submitted to Committee for confirmation.)

Ante-Natal Treatment: £1/1/0 per week. Babies nursed in Home without Mother: 1/- per day.

Dental Treatment :

This scheme still functions but it only has been found necessary to provide dentures to one woman during the year. The purpose of the scheme is to prevent sepsis and promote health during pregnancy. It is not improbable that in future the scheme will be extended to mean that free dental treatment is provided for any pregnant woman or any woman whose baby is under 12 months old. During recent years, the condition of the teeth of the expectant mothers of Colwyn Bay has been remarkably good and "minor repairs" such as fillings, are the chief requirement.

Consultant :

Mr. R. Owen Jones has no special comments to make on his work. His clinics have been well attended and his services in considerable demand by local practitioners, both at Clinic and in times of difficulty.

I would like to have a gynaecological session started but his time is so filled that this has not been practicable. He has however seen some women who needed treatment and has arranged for their admission to his care in the Emergency Hospital at Wrexham.

It was only considered necessary to send one woman from his Clinic for X-Ray investigation in 1946.

Orthopaedics :

The Borough Council makes provision for all children under school age who require Orthopaedic attention. Treatment may be "out patient" in which case patients are seen by a Consultant once every four months and by an Orthopaedic Nurse sent by the management of the "Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital" every fortnight. Plasters and appliances are provided and instruction in remedial exercises are given. There is no provision for massage, light or electric therapy. Whether such therapy would help orthopaedic cases is doubtful. In-patient treatment is given at the Hospital at Oswestry .

The numbers treated during 1945 were :—

On books 1/1/46	9
Admitted during 1946	5
Total treated	14
Discharged	5
On books 31/12/46	9
Total attendances	21

Ophthalmia Neonatorum :

There were not any cases of this disease notified to me during 1946. This probably means that such children as had infected eyes were so efficiently treated by penicillin or sulphanilamides that the condition was trivial and of brief duration. Two such cases occurred in the Maternity Home and were seen by me.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act 1939 :

Notice of adoption under Sec. 7, was received from one parent and 3 homes were under supervision.

Water Supplies :

The usual careful supervision of the water supply was maintained. The results of tests are recorded below and are very pleasing. They show that the water provided in the Town mains as being of a very good quality only falling in three samples when local defects were found.

Bryn-y-Maen water supply is a local supply and has never been accepted as being up to standard—moreover it is not chlorinated.

Three wells were examined for exploratory purposes but were found to be unsatisfactory.

It is pleasing to note that the water in the Swimming Pool at Rhos has always been sterile.

There is no tendency to plumbo-solvency.

Bacteriological tests were made at regular intervals and in varying parts of the distribution area as well as between the lake and delivery to the area (the latter results were supplied to me by the Engineer to the Water Board each month).

Before delivery to Colwyn Bay mains	12
Town mains	24
Wells and streams	3
Bryn-y-Maen water supply (private)	4
Rhos Swimming Pool	4

Mr. E. Oliver Jones, Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board, informs me that 92.69 inches of water fell in the Catchment area during the year. Measurable quantities fell on 207 days. The quantity of water supplied to the Borough was 497 million gallons (almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day). There never was any fear of shortage. Extensions of the service to surrounding area is under consideration.

The supply to Upper Colwyn Bay and Bryn-y-Maen area is still inadequate. There are a number of farms and houses that are dependent on wells and on a private supply. This also applies to some houses in the Llysfaen area. There are 6,571 houses supplied from public watermains direct to houses; 95 by means of stand pipes; 33 from Wells.

Drainage :

No major alterations to the drainage system of the Borough have been effected during the year. The only cause of trouble was the escape of sewage into the surface water sewers. This is usually due to blockage of house drains by tenants who will put down the W.C. pieces of cotton wool, etc. The blockage is a relatively minor matter and easily cleared by a skilled workman. I feel that there would be great advantage to the town, as well as to the householder, if the Council were to authorise one of its employees to remedy the fault as soon as it is found. At present, it is necessary to send a notice to the tenant who must find a plumber to do the work—the result is that sewage may discharge on the foreshore for several days needlessly.

Immunisation :

The effect of immunisation of children against diphtheria is shown in the fact that only two cases occurred in the area in 1946—one was in a person over 15 and the other in a non-immunised child.

The state of immunisation is :—

Age at	Under							Total
31/12/47	1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	under 15
Born in	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1937/41	1932/36	
Immunised	18	174	187	194	227	1219	1211	3217
Population ...	1200					2460		3660

These figures show that 65% of all children under 5 years were immunised and 98% of all children between 5 and 15 years. These figures are not so good as in 1945 for the younger children and reflects the absence of the Health Visitor. I anticipate considerable improvement by the end of 1947.

The card index is kept as nearly up-to-date as possible but the movement of population still continues. As a result, every few months the schools have to be visited and efforts made to trace each child. All children over 5 years have now received a third or "stimulating" dose and all children under 5 have received anti-whooping cough prophylactic. The value of the latter is debated but I feel that there is considerable modification of the severity of the attack—indeed diagnosis is now difficult.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1938 :

The following statement was given me by the Chief Inspector of the Denbigh County Council.

Particulars of samples of food and drugs, taken under the above Act, in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year ended 31st December, 1946.

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-standard
Milk	86	79	7
Vinegar	1	1	
Tinned Pilchards	1	1	
Margarine	1	1	
Lard	1	1	
Butter	2	2	
Cheese	1	1	
Baking Powder	1	1	
Salad Cream	1	1	
Meat Paste	1	1	
Jam	2	2	
Beer	4	4	
Flour	1	1	
Limeade	1	1	
Sausages	2	2	
Pepper	1	1	
Table Jelly	1	1	
Sponge Pudding	1	1	
Ice Cream	5	5	
Whiskey	1	1	
Totals	115	108	7

Seven samples of milk were found to be slightly below the standard in fat, or solid-not-fat, but in no instance was any added water detected. All other samples were genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

16 Woodland Road East,
Colwyn Bay.

Chief Inspector,
County of Denbigh.

Propaganda :

No new or special propaganda was undertaken by the Health Department in 1946.

Schools :

These were visited and found satisfactory from a health point of view. Some of the schools could well be replaced and room for physical training improved.

The arrangements for the preparation of school dinners is excellent and the staff most efficient. Servicing in school might be improved.

Infectious Diseases :

The Head Teachers of Colwyn Bay schools informed me of the following infectious cases occurring amongst their pupils :—

	Jan.	Mar.	May	June	July	Dec.	Total
Scabies				1		3	4
Scarlet Fever	1	2		3			6
Chickenpox		9	8	3	3		23
Jaundice			1				1
Measles				2			2
German Measles ...				2	1		3
Whooping Cough ...				11			11

The following table shows the incidence of Notifiable diseases, cases admitted to Hospital and Deaths :—

Number of Cases Notified at ages		Years								Number of Deaths at ages—Years							
Notifiable Diseases	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total cases rem'd to Hospital	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Diphtheria	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria Obsvn.	6	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	30	...	4	24	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever Obsvn.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal M.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cerebo-Spinal Obsvn. ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary T.B.	33	...	...	2	6	17	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	12
Other forms of T.B.	4	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	25	...	2	3	1	4	12	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neon.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	10	1	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	12	1	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dysentery	6	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	171	4	15	76	11	28	31	6	30	...	1	...	3	4	4	4	16

It will be noted that there were two cases of diphtheria notified in Colwyn Bay in 1946. This is the lowest ever recorded. The total number of notifications has fallen by 114 but there were 117 fewer cases of measles. The bi-annual incidence of measles has been well marked in Colwyn Bay in recent years :—

1941	373
1942	50
1943	276
1944	9
1945	127
1946	10
1947 (6 months)	122

The Vaccination Officer has informed me that her records show the following facts :—

Births registered	392
Babies vaccinated	199
Babies exempted	70
Babies died unvaccinated	15
Babies removed to other districts ...	59
Vaccination postponed	49

This shows that there has been an increase in the number of acceptances of vaccination in the area. My impression at the Clinic is that parents are becoming more alive to the wisdom of protection. It would help if this work were done at the Clinics.

Tuberculosis :

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925—relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

The following table was sent to me by Dr. H. M. Williams, the Tuberculosis Physician for the area :—

New Cases and Contacts examined during the year	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total M & F
	Adults		C'dren		Adults		C'dren		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	9	9	1	—	—	*1	—	—	20
(b) Diagnosis not completed	2	3	3	5	—	—	1	2	16
(c) Non-Tuberculous	18	12	3	6	—	1	—	—	40
(d) Tuberculous Transfer Cases	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Totals	32	25	7	11	1	2	1	2	81

* In-patient at the Ruthin Public Assistance Institution

Number of attendances at the Dispensary	188
Number of Domiciliary visits	58
Number of Service Cases examined	Nil
Number of Official Evacuees examined	1
Number of Unofficial Evacuees examined	Nil
Number of cases referred by the Army Medical Board of examination	7

The distribution of Tuberculosis Notification is shown in the following table :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Death			
			Non-				Non-	
	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—24	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	8	2	—	2	2	1	—	—
35—44	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—64	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
Totals	17	16	2	2	8	4	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances in the Borough

The following report has been given me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. A. Austwick) on work carried out for the year ending December, 1946.

GENERAL SUMMARY

TABLE I.

Complaints received and attended to	321
No. of Nuisances found	649
„ „ Houses which were inspected for nuisances	428
„ „ Nuisances abated	652
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand	12
„ „ Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke machine	72
„ „ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc. ...	695
„ „ Visits to Camps	19
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances	449
„ „ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances	2
„ „ Visits to Bakehouses, Restaurants and Cafes ...	171
„ „ Visits to Factories with mechanical power	230
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power ...	51
„ „ Visits to Ice Cream Shops	86
„ „ Offensive Trades, including Fried Fish Shops ...	117
„ „ Visits to Schools	25
„ „ Visits to Kitchen of Restaurants	164
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	454
„ „ Verminous Rooms Disinfested	19
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainment	70
„ „ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	57
„ „ Inspections re Rats and Mice	443
„ „ Inspections to Houses re Billets	Nil
„ „ Visits to Flats	275
„ „ Re overcrowding and Rent overcharging	13
„ „ Visits re Water Supply	38

TABLE II.

SANITARY DEFECTS

No. of Stopped Drains	68
„ „ Defective Drains	74
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools	14
„ „ Want of or insufficient drainage and W.C. accommodation	5
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings	6
„ „ Broken and unsuitable W.C. pedestals and pans	8
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards	3
„ „ Want of Limewashing	34
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers	4
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes	5
„ „ Burst Water Pipes	6
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings	14
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms	33
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses	14
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting	14
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	24
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside)	26
„ „ Accumulations—manure and other refuse	61
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	126
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings	18
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses	16
„ „ Premises (Rats)	93
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accommodation	0
„ „ New Pedestals W.C.	4
„ „ Defective Short Hoppers, etc., abolished	4
„ „ Choked Road Ditches	0
„ „ Defective Grates	2
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc.	13
„ „ Cases of Cooking facilities required	1
„ „ Misuse of surface water gullies	10
„ „ Defective chimneys	0
„ „ Drains reconstructed	33
„ „ Flooded cellars	17

TABLE III.

During the year the following visits have been made to the Abattoir and to other premises :—

No. of Visits and Re-visits to Abattoir	367
„ „ Visits to Butchers' Shops	202
„ „ Visits to Fish Shops	79
„ „ Visits to Food Shops	219
„ „ Carcases of Beef inspected	1639
„ „ Sheep and Lambs inspected	15571
„ „ Pigs inspected	31
„ „ Sows inspected	0
„ „ Calves inspected	900

Also a large quantity of Fish and other Food Stuffs.

TABLE IV.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

No. of Visits re Collection and Salvage	451
„ „ Visits re Disposal	313

Considerable time and labour has been expended to ensure a clean, tidy tip. The rat population has been kept to an absolute minimum throughout the year by carrying out an intensive poisoning campaign over the entire area on four occasions.

TABLE V.

WATER SUPPLIES.

No. of Water Supplies :—

	Bact.	Chem.
Town Mains	24	0
Wells and Streams	3	0
Rhos Swimming Pool	4	0
Bryn-y-Maen	4	0

TABLE VI.

Premises registered for the manufacture of Sausages, etc.	22
Premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream	14

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Premises [1]	Number of		
	Inspections [2]	Written Notices [3]	Occupiers prosecuted [4]
Factories [with Power]	230	No statutory notices issued the work being done on re- ceipt of a letter making the necessary request	
Factories (without Power)	51		
Total	281		

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted [5]
	Found [2]	Remedied [3]	Referred to H.M. Inspector [4]	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	5	5		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances	6	6		Nil
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient, unsuitable or defective not separate of sexes				Nil
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse [s. 101] ...				
Other offences				
[Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health [Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921]				
Total	11	11		

*Including those specified in Sections 2 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings

Bakehouses	25
Hotels and Cafes	26
Garage and Miscellaneous	38
Shops	55
Fried Fish Shops	11
Offices	9
Cinemas	3
Schools	14
Butchers	3
Farms	21
Dairies	5
Club Rooms	9

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year to the above premises, drawing the attention of the occupiers to any defects or lack of cleanliness as occasions arise. Notices were also served for limewashing, defects and alterations to existing sanitary conveniences, which were readily compiled with.

Registered Workshops

Important classes of Workshops, such as Workshops, Bakehouses, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners	22
Dressmakers and Milliners	11
Bootmakers and Repairers	11
Tailors	4
Laundries	7
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	22
Bottling Stores	4
Cycle and Motor Workshops	20
Printing Works	3
Upholsterers	5
Miscellaneous	31
Diamond Cutting, etc.	2

Smoke Abatement

There have been no prosecutions for Smoke Abatement.

Swimming Pool :

We have no Municipal Swimming Pool but the Rhos-on-Sea privately owned Pool is a real boon to the Town. It is admirably managed and maintained at all times in a very clean and attractive condition. The water is sea water subjected to constant chlorination, filtration and aeration.

Four Samples were taken for analysis and were all reported as being very satisfactory. There is no doubt that this is one of the nicest Pools on the coast and a great asset to Colwyn Bay.

It is an unfortunate fact that we have no Municipal Pool and particularly that we have no indoor Pool. In a town of this size, an indoor seawater Pool is surely an absolute necessity—not merely as an attraction for visitors but for the benefit of our own townsfolk as out-door swimming has such a short season with our uncertain Summers.

Fried Fish Shops

Fried Fish Shops 12

The above are regularly inspected and are well conducted.

Housing

Two Houses have been built by private enterprise and none by the Local Authority.

There is a considerable number of compulsory and voluntary evacuees in the town, and this occasionally leads to a certain amount of overcrowding, but in the circumstances, we accept this where we cannot help.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 428
- Number of inspections made for the purpose 452
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 126
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 144
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 649

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 652

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice ... Nil

- (a) By owners Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice
- (a) By owners 2
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil
- Houses scheduled demolished by owners Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil
- (2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit Nil
- Number of houses built by private enterprise 2
- Number of houses built by Borough Council Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end ...of the year	*
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	*
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	*
(b)		Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	*
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority	Nil
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	Nil
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling- houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to over- crowding conditions upon which the Medical Officers of Health may consider it desirable to report	*

*Owing to the abnormal conditions, particularly after the outbreak of War, it was found impossible to keep any accurate record of overcrowding.

Work carried out during 1946

No.	of houses inspected for housing defects	428
„	„ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	428
„	„ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	429
„	„ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	2
„	„ Houses recommended for demolition	Nil
„	„ Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs	610
„	„ Informal Notices served	428
„	„ Formal Notices served	2

Public Places of Entertainment

As required by Circular 120/1920 Ministry of Health, all places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been thoroughly inspected at least once during the year and the requisite certificate that the premises are satisfactory, was sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

Seventy visits were made, inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Rag Flocks Act, 1911-1928

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the Borough.

Rodent Infestation

We have been carrying out Rat destruction by the methods suggested by the Ministry of Food since 1943 and they have proved very successful indeed. The pre-baiting, poison baiting and check baiting takes a considerable time to carry out but the results justify the effort.

The regular treatment of all public sewers suspected of being rat infested in any degree has been carried out and it has been very noticeable that since doing so, the number of complaints from private householders has almost entirely ceased.

The refuse tip is treated at least four times each year—it is impossible of course to prevent reinfestation of the top but the repeated poisoning undoubtedly keeps the rat population down to an absolute minimum.

Co-operation with poultry keepers and tradesmen has been very good. With certain types of premises complete rat proofing is impossible and regular treatment must be maintained. The department makes no charge for its assistance. The method we have adopted is for the first treatment of any premises to be carried out by our trained operator. In

subsequent treatments all pre-baiting is done by the occupier and the poison baiting, etc., only done by the department. In practice this method has proved very workable and the fact that the ratepayer has not had irritating little bills undoubtedly adds to its popularity.

No. of private properties treated by Department's Operator	47
No. of public sewer manholes treated	198
No. of times Bron-y-Nant tip treated over entire area	4

Public Abattoir, Meat and other Foods

We have had a slight increase in the number of cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir this year—a decrease in the number of sheep and lambs and a considerable decrease in the number of calves. We have however, had an increase in the amount of imported meat handled. The standard of workmanship in the flaying of the cattle and calves has been very satisfactory. The slaughtermen are employed directly by the Corporation as Slaughtering Contractors to the Ministry of Food, and we are justly proud of the high standard not only of flaying but of general dressing, handling of offal and of the cleanliness and conditions maintained at our Abattoir at all times.

The following figures from the official Hide Returns are interesting :—

	No. Slaughtered	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	% of 1st Class Hides
Cattle	1639	1584	49	6	96.6%
Calves	900	769	101	—	85.4%

During last year the Parks Committee required the return of one of the fields which we have been using for the past four years as grazing fields, for use as a sports field. This leaves us with about 10 acres of pasture. Experience has proved that this is the minimum with which we can manage. There have been times when this land was almost over grazed but on the whole we did just manage. These fields are a very real asset as they enable us to rest cattle under good conditions and have also provided ample hay for winter feed.

The stream (the Afon Ganol) running through the fields has been thoroughly cut out along its whole length and provides a very satisfactory drinking supply for the cattle.

Meat inspection is 100% and is carried out smoothly and efficiently. The present system of centralised Slaughtering is very satisfactory indeed from a public health point of view. The co-operation between the retail butcher, the Ministry of Food, Slaughterhouse Manager, the W.M.S.A. and ourselves, is extremely good and any difference of opinion or the interpretation of an order has always been adjusted with the utmost goodwill.

We have no Meat stalls or market in the town and all shops in which food is prepared, sold or stored, have been inspected regularly and as usual the very high standard of cleanliness which we expect is being maintained.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1946 :—

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows	Revenue
1639	900	15,571	31	3	£493 15 4

Imported Meat handled at the Public Abattoir during 1946 :

Boneless Fores, Hinds and Quarters of Beef	Sheep and and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies Pigs, Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
3193	12735	0 299412lbs.	£241 0 6

Wet Fish Shops, Greengrocers and Provision Shops and all other premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, are regularly inspected.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex.		Sheep and			
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Sows
No. killed	1214	425	900	15571	31	—
No. inspected	1214	452	900	15571	31	—
All diseases except T.B.						
Whole carcases condemned	0	0	0	26	0	—

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	371	92	8	640	5	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	30.5	21.6	.8	4.2	16.4	—
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcasses condemned	6	15	3	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	45	14	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.2	6.7	.3	—	—	—

Unsound Meat at Abattoir disposed of by the Ministry of Food

Beef.

15 Cows—Gen. T.B.	5367 lbs
0 Cow—Other Diseases	Nil
6 Oxen—Gen. T.B.	2967 lbs.
0 Oxen—Other Diseases	Nil
Part Carcasses—L.T.B.	798 lbs.
Part Carcasses—Other Diseases	254 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—L.T.B.	3470 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases	2549 lbs.

Pork.

Other Diseases	Nil
Generalised Tuberculosis	Nil
Part Carcasses—L.T.B.	Nil
Part Carcasses—Other Diseases	12 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—T.B.	Nil
Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases	34 lbs.

Veal

General T.B.—3 Carcases	469 lbs.
Other Diseases	Nil
Part Carcase—L.T.B.	Nil
Part Carcase—Other Diseases	12 lbs.
Plucks—T.B.	32 lbs.
Plucks—Other Diseases	53 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb

26 Carcases (emaciation, etc.)	683 lbs.
Part Carcases (bruises, etc.)	59 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers	1194 lbs.

Unsound Food from Shops.

Fresh Fruit	6 cases
Jam	12 lbs.
Butter and Margarine	463 lbs.
Fish Cakes	144 cakes
Flour	27 lbs.
Tea	22 lbs.
Fresh Fish	554 lbs.
Cheese	56½ lbs.
Chocolate	3 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	109 tins
Bacon	187 lbs.
Dried Fruit	277 lbs.
Cereals	85 pkts.
Sauces	120 botts.
Dried Peas	78 lbs.
Tinned Soups	26 tins
Stuffings	10 lbs.
Tinned Milk	410 tins
Tinned Fish	137 tins
Fruit	64 tins
Tinned Meat	200 tins
Suet	15 lbs.
Oats	3 pkts.
Sausages	30 lbs.
Xmas Puddings	7 tins
Rabbits	66 couples
Robinson's Patent Barley	16 tins

Milk Supplies

The considerably increased number of samples of milk we have been taking the last few years is now beginning to show dividends and to prove that the amount of time and effort it has required has certainly been justified. A total of 1,416 samples, although not quite so many as last year, is quite a lot for a town of this size. One of the most pleasing factors has been the interest and help given to the Department by the dairymen. They have co-operated with us in every way and have gone out of their way to be helpful and obliging. There is no doubt that the dairymen do realise and appreciate that our efforts to obtain a clean wholesome milk supply is as much in their own interests as it is in the interests of the general public.

The asmples of milk are subjected, mainly, to the Resazurin test. The results are sent out to each Dairyman. "B" and "C" results are also sent to the milk producers and when the producer resides within the Borough, efforts are made to follow up with a visit to the farm.

Our aim has been to obtain two samples per month per cowkeeper producing milk for sale within the Borough. We were unable to carry this out all the time but we did succeed in doing so during the spring and summer months.

Co-operation with the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme is noticeable by its absence. This is indeed to be regretted as we are both working with the same objective in view. We do feel that the milk testing and advisory scheme could do much good work by making use of our adverse reports and concentrating their advisory efforts on those farms, particularly when they are outside our Borough.

The problem of the carry over is still a very difficult one and does cause much trouble and dissatisfaction. One cannot help but feel that the best way to utilise this carry-over would be for permission to be given to dairymen to be allowed to dispose of the milk daily for ice cream making or for other dairy products. This would permit all milk to be used up daily and obviate the practise of mixing milk 24 hours or more old with fresh milk as we suspect often does occur under the present system.

Certain members of the public could themselves do much to help us in our efforts to improve the bulk supply by paying more attention to the condition in which they return their empty bottles to the Dairyman. These milk bottles should be rinsed immediately they are emptied and not returned in the revolting condition so often seen. Bottles like this are much more difficult to cleanse and sterilise than those which have been rinsed in cold water.

All farms, dairies and bulk shops were visited at varying times of the day and were usually found to be in a satisfactory condition. Any required work was always carried out promptly on receipt of a verbal notice.

Milk samples were examined either at the Area Laboratory, Colwyn Bay, the University College of Bangor or at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

Report on Milk Supplies during year 1946

Total number of samples taken during 1946	1416
Total number of examinations on above samples	1594

Number of samples of each grade taken :—

Pasteurised and heat treated	39
Certified T.T.	12
Tuberculin Tested	154
Accredited	45
Ungraded	1166
	<hr/>
	1416
	<hr/>

Results of Examination :—

...**Resazurin** Milk produced on Farms in Borough.

(34 Producers) :

Category A	394
Category B	36
Category C	35
	<hr/>
	465

Milk produced on farms outside Borough.

(56 Producers) :

Category A	594
Category B	91
Category C	61
	<hr/>
	746
	<hr/>
	1211

Plate Count & B. Coli.—Satis. 145	Unsatis. ... 19 ... 164
Methylene Blue—Satis. 144	Unsatis. ... 26 ... 170
Phosphatase—Satis. 22	Unsatis. ... 14 ... 36
Biological—Negative 0	Positive ... 0 ... 0
Butter Fat Content—Satis. ... 0	Unsatis. ... 0 ... 0
Sonne & Dysentery Exam. (Negative) 13	Positive ... 0 ... 13
	<hr/>
	383
	<hr/>
	1594
	<hr/>

Number of Farms producing milk within the Borough.

Certified	0
Tuberculin Tested	4
Accredited	1
Ungraded	29

34

Number of Dairies from which milk is retailed ... 28

Retailers licenced for sale of graded milks :—

Certified Licences	7
T.T.	10
Pasteurised	1
Accredited	3
Licences to produce Pasteurised Milk	1
Visits to Cowsheds and Farms	155
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	508
Licences to bottle Graded Milks :—	

T.T.	6
Accredited	1

Supplementary licences for the sale of T.T. Milk..... 4

Refuse Collection and Disposal

	1945-6	1946-7
Salvage—Gross Income	£1905	£1847
Refuse Collection	8452 tons	9418.5 tons
Cost per ton	15/9	15/4.75d.
Refuse Disposal	8878 tons	9821.25 tons
Cost per ton	2/1.50	2/1.78
Total cost per ton, collection and disposal	17/10.49	17/6.51
Number of Premises from which refuse was collected	6318	6699

Cost per 1,000 premises :—

	1945-6	1946-7
Collection	£1051.60	£1081.940
Disposal	£ 141.18	£ 157.463

House and Trade Refuse Collection

4120 loads weighing 9226.95 tons.

51 loads of night soil, weighing 191.55 tons.

268.5 loads by private persons not weighed.

1	Total refuse collected (in tons)	9418.50
	Total refuse disposed (in tons)	9821.25
2	Area (in Acres)	6187
3	Number of houses or premises	6699
4	Rateable Value	£226,880
5	Product of 1d. Rate	£910
6	Total Rates in the £	18/-

The collection of refuse only once every fourteen days continues to prove very unsatisfactory indeed. During the summer months, householders naturally find it most inadequate and the refuse collection staff find it difficult to keep on schedule owing to time lost through having more than one container to empty in a number of instances. The standard dustbin often proves insufficient for a fortnight's accumulation of refuse. The sooner the department can return to the weekly collection the better, but under present conditions and with the existing vehicles, it is impossible.

The maintenance of a regular fourteen day collection has been very difficult indeed. Mechanical breakdowns occur more and more frequently and in May the moving floor of the Bedford collection vehicle collapsed and we disposed of the machine by tender. In its place a Karrier C.K.3 10 cubic yard was ordered and delivered in October.

The Public Health Committee considered the whole question of replacements and then ordered 3 C.K.3. 10 cubic yard Karriers and a Karrier Bantam. When these are delivered it is proposed that our existing 3 Karrier C.Y.R. be scrapped and the existing Bantam retained. The Fleet will then consist of 4 Karrier C.K. 3 10 cu. yard and 2 Karrier Bantams 7 cu. yard. We shall attain a good degree of standardization and the interchangeability of wheels, spares, etc. will be of great advantage.

As soon as these vehicles arrive, we intend to revert to the weekly collection which will be to everyone's satisfaction.

Kitchen waste collections by Pig and Poultry keepers continues to be very keen and the department does whatever possible to assist and stimulate kitchen waste salvage.

The continued finding of contraries in the kitchen waste from street bins has meant that the putting out and servicing of street bins by private collectors has almost ceased. Safety razor blades, broken crockery and glassware, tea leaves, etc. were constantly being found in these bins by the pig keepers.

Every Hotel, Canteen, Restaurant and most boarding houses, as well as many private houses, are served directly by private arrangement, there being considerably less sorting necessary by this method.

Approximately 100 tons were collected by known Pig and Poultry keepers and 12 tons by our Department.

Llysfaen

The unsatisfactory position of having approximately 220 houses still served by pail closets continues and unfortunately is likely to do so for a considerable time to come.

The replacement of the horse drawn tumbler cart by a motor vehicle has proved to be quicker and less of a nuisance but is by no means the complete answer to the situation.

The geographical features of Llysfaen leave no easy solution. All the houses in the area which have the water carriage system have septic tanks and soakaways and many of these are a constant source of trouble owing to the prevalence of rock, and the lack of surface soil and the difficulty of discovering locks or rock fissures into which the effluent can be discharged and can be absorbed without nuisance. A comprehensive sewage scheme for the district is the only real solution but we can hold out little hope of this coming to pass, at any rate in the immediate future.

Salvage

We have this year had a slight fall in revenue—£1847 against £1908 last year—the amount of paper salvaged being down by about 20 tons. There has been an increased demand for bottles and jars and we have recovered more of these than in any year since we started the salvage scheme.

The apathy towards salvage collection by the general public continues to grow. There is no doubt that collections every 14 days are not good for salvage and we are hopeful that when we are able to revert to seven day collections, the interest of the public in salvage will be revived.

Contraries in the waste paper have been responsible for several severe cuts amongst the staff. All salvaged paper has to be handled and baled and all tins, broken glass and crockery, etc. must be sorted out otherwise damage to the pulping machines results. That so many people should continue to be so thoughtless and careless as to place dangerous contraries amongst salvage is unbelievable. The care and time expended in sorting adds very considerably to our baling costs.

The waste paper salvaged by the Ministry Offices and the Post Office is disposed of privately and the weight not included in our return.

Disposal of paper to the pulping mills has been erratic and slow owing to rail and road transport difficulties.

Borough of Colwyn Bay
CLEANSING SERVICES

Statement of Costs for year ended 31st March, 1947

House and Trade Refuse

PARTICULARS	1—Collection including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		2—Disposal including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		Total including or excluding depreciation and loan charges	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Revenue Account	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 Gross Expenditure (excluding Salvage)	7,375	7,375	1,078	998	8,453	8,373
2 Gross Income	126	126	23	23	149	149
3 Net Cost	7,249	7,249	1,055	975	8,304	8,224
Unit Costs	s	d	s	d	s	d
4 Gross Expenditure per ton	15	7.94	2	2.34	17	10.28
5 Gross Income per ton	3.21	3.21	0.56	0.56	3.77	3.77
6 Net Cost per ton	15	4.73	2	1.78	17	6.51
7 Net cost per 1000 population	£	£	£	£	£	£
	318.637	318.637	46.374	42.857	365.011	361.494
8 Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	1081.94	1081.940	157.463	145.522	1239.403	1227.462

(Signed) WM. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Superintendent.

SALVAGE**April 1st, 1946 to March 31st, 1947**

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	215	15	1	12	1591	14	11
Rags	3	17	3	4	79	11	10
String, etc.	1	6	2	0	6	5	0
Battery			2	0		4	0
Light Scrap		12	3	0		19	2
Heavy Scrap	3	17	0	0	10	11	9
Aluminium		1	2	19	2	9	10
Hair			2	14		18	2
Brass		2	2	14	2	9	9
Lead		6	0	4	5	14	5
Bones	2	2	0	2	8	15	2
Kitchen waste	12	10	0	0	—		
Bottles and Jars	22,	23 doz.	and	9	137	11	10
Syphons		3 only				6	0
	340	12	3	13	£1847	11	10

In conclusion of my report, may I express my appreciation for the help and many kindnesses shown by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Dr. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. I. Wynn Jones, Additional Sanitary Inspector, and the indoor and outdoor staff.

(Signed) WM. A. AUSTWICK,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Colwyn Bay Meteorological Observations, 1946

MONTH	Mean reading of Mercurial Baromet- er in Inches	Dry Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Wet Bulb F. (mean)	Maximum Thermo- meter F. mean	Minimum Thermo- meter F. (mean)	Rainfall in Inches	Number of Wet Days	Hours Sunshine by Campbell- Stokes Recorder	Number of Days Sun	Max. Rain in inches during 24 hours and date
January	29.98	40.3	38.6	45.2	34.8	4.23	19	63.1	18	.83 on 5th
February	29.94	44.9	43.0	47.9	41.0	4.42	22	49.2	18	1.45 on 7th
March	29.96	43.9	41.2	48.8	37.1	1.08	6	158.0	27	.37 on 21st
April	30.08	50.9	48.0	55.9	44.8	1.00	11	166.2	28	.29 on 25th
May	29.96	52.2	48.9	57.6	42.9	2.27	13	237.5	30	.81 on 26th
June	29.88	56.4	53.6	60.9	49.4	3.17	17	172.8	28	.70 on 9th
July	29.95	61.0	57.8	65.2	53.5	2.55	14	190.4	30	.52 on 26th
August	29.88	59.0	56.3	63.4	52.5	2.76	24	147.0	31	.41 on 11th
September	29.79	58.5	56.0	63.4	52.5	3.66	19	119.9	28	1.38 on 19th
October	30.08	50.9	49.1	54.5	45.0	0.87	10	85.2	24	.41 on 2nd
November	29.67	49.9	48.3	53.4	45.0	3.78	20	17.2	13	.50 on 24th
December	29.87	41.3	40.1	45.5	36.9	4.55	23	41.6	20	.66 on 22nd
Totals	29.92	50.8	48.4	55.1	44.6	34.34	198	1448.1	295	
Means										

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.

Sgd.) N. S. JEFFREY, A.M., Inst., C.E.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

N. L. HESKETH,
Observer.



